POA LEMMONI, *n. sp.*—Among some grasses received from Mr. J. G. Lemmon, Sierra county, California, two years ago, was one which I have since distributed as *Poa Lemmoni*. Its characters may be given as follows:

POA LEMMONI.—Whole plant light green and somewhat glaucous, culms wiry, erect, 1 to 1½ feet high; radical leaves setaceous, involute, pungently pointed, slightly scabrous on the margin, 2 to 6 inches long; culm smooth, with about 3 leaves whose sheaths are longer than the internodes, the upper one sheathing the base of the panicle, the blades 2 to 3 inches long and setaceous; panicle contracted, one-third the length of the culm, or more, rays about in fives, unequal, from 1 to 4 inches long, and the longer ones twice as long as the internodes of the panicle, appressed, slightly scabrous; spikelets linear, on rather slender pedicels, 5 to 6 lines long, 7 to 9-flowered, the glumes small, the upper one two-thirds, the lower one about half the length of the lower palet, lanceolate and acutish; the lower palet narrow, linear, about 1 line in length, convex on the back and slightly compressed near the apex; very finely pubescent or minutely scabrous, obtuse or sometimes slightly acute, scarious at the tip, purplish on the margins.

This grass belongs to the genus *Schlerochloa*, P. DE B., which Dr. Gray places under *Glyceria*, but which Mr. Bentham includes in *Poa*. It differs from *Poa* chiefly in the linear spikelets and small unequal glumes.

The genus or section *Heleochloa*, FRIES., is essentially the same. The section *Atropis*, TRIN., as given in *Mem. Imp. Acad. Sciences, St. Petersburg*, 1836, "spikelets linear, lower glume less than half as long as the florets," would seem also to come under the same sub-division. But the California grass distributed by Bolander and others as *Atropis Californica*, MUNRO, has nearly equal glumes about as long as the florets, and the spikelets are much larger and broader.—GEO. VASEY, *Washington, December*, 8, 1877.

ADDENDA.—During the past season several new plants have been added to the Flora of Jefferson Co. The re-discovery of *Spermacoce glabra* has already been recorded in these pages. Among the additions are three very desirable species and we notice them briefly. *Martynia proboscidea*, Glox., was found this year well established on the river bank at Madison. The seeds were probably drifted down and deposited at the overflow in August, 1876. If the plant reappears next season we hope to make some observations on its insectivorous (?) habits.

Iris cristata, Ait., has established itself on the rocky banks of a creek near Hanover. No plants were found in bloom but the species is undoubted.

Ophioglossum vulgatum, L.—Four specimens in good fruit were secured this spring and numbers of sterile fronds were seen near the same locality.—B.

NELUMBIUM LUTEUM IN MICHIGAN.—In volume one, number four, Mr. Frank H. Tuthill, of Kalamazoo, says, "this plant is found 14 miles south of this place (Kalamazoo), and this, I believe, is its only station in our State where it flowers. It grows in a mill-pond, and hence must have been introduced after the country was settled." Two or three years ago, I received flowers and leaves which were said to have been taken from a natural pond called Indian Lake, situated some twelve miles south-east of Kalamazoo, or about eight miles south of Galesburgh. I have lately received a card from Mr. H. Dale Adams of the latter place, who speaks of the locality called Indian Lake. He also speaks of the mill-pond. Mrs. Adams once lived near this mill-pond, made in 1829. She thinks there was then a natural pond (now a part of the mill-pond), in which grew the *Nelumbium*. This plant is now found on one or more islands in the Detroit river, where an effort was made a few years ago to introduce it, though in some parts of the river it may be indigenous. It is quite abundant at Monroe, where it was known to the Indians a long time ago. It is plenty in the Maumee river in Toledo, Ohio.—W. J. BEAL, *Agricul. College, Lansing, Mich.*

Mr. L. M. Underwood sends some fine specimens of *Scolopendrium vulgare*, collected at Green Pond, Onondaga Co., N. Y.

In a letter from Mr. Thos. Meehan he mentions that *Acanthospermum xanthoides* is making itself at home in many parts of the Southern States.

Mr. N. Coleman writes as follows: "I have found *Eupatorium perfoliatum* with pink florets this fall, and one plant of *Plantago lanceolata* without stamens. But the most singular find of the season has been *Plantago lanceolata* with branching spikes. I came across several that had two or three or more spikes at base of the main spike. From the form of the latter I could not see any possible insect agency in the case."

Yucca Draconis.—One of the most interesting exhibits at our late Agricultural Fair were three growing plants of the shrubby, palm-like *Yucca Draconis*, L., and samples of a very superior quality of paper, both brown and white, which is being manufactured from the fibres of this plant in two localities of this State, viz: at Soledad Mills, Los Angelos county, and at the Lick Mills, Santa Clara county. Sections of the caudex, which often attains a height of 20 feet, with its pulp in every stage of the process of paper-making, bleached and unbleached for white and colored paper, for the purposes of printing, wrapping, etc., were displayed.

The Yucca forms an abundant native growth of the desert portions of Southern California, Arizona and Northern Mexico. The Southern Pacific railroad which passes through many miles of these forests, affords ample facilities for its transportation and utilization.—M. E. P. A., *San Jose, Oct. 15th*, 1877.

Recent Publications.—*American Journal of Science and Arts*, December.—The herbarium of the late Arthur Schott is offered for sale. It is said to contain 7,000 species and to be rich in plants of the United States and Mexican Boundary, of Mexico and of Central America. Application to be made to H. Schott, Georgetown, D. C. An extract is given from Nature of Oct. 25, being an article by Sir Joseph Hooker upon his recent trip to the Rocky Mountains in company with Dr. Gray. We have space to give, in the words of Dr. Hooker, only the result of the expedition: "The net result of our joint investigation and of Dr. Gray's previous intimate knowledge of the elements of the American flora is, that the vegetation of the middle latitudes of the continent resolves itself into three principal meridional floras, incomparably more diverse than those presented by any similar meridians in the old world, being, in fact, as far as the trees, shrubs, and many genera of herbaceous plants are concerned, absolutely distinct. These are the two humid and the dry intermediate regions. Each of these again is sub-divisible into three, as follows:

(A.) The Atlantic slope plus Mississippi region, sub-divisible in (1) an Atlantic; (2) a Mississippi valley; and (3) an interposed mountain region with a temperate and sub-alpine flora.

(B.) The Pacific slope, sub-divisible into (1) a very humid cool forest-clad coast range; (2) the great hot drier Californian Valley, formed by the San Joaquin River flowing to the north, and the Sacramento River flowing to the south, both into the Bay of San Francisco; and (3) the Sierra Nevada flora, temperate, sub-alpine, and alpine.

(C.) The Rocky Mountain region (in its widest sense, extending from the Mississippi beyond its forest region to the Sierra Nevada), sub-divisible into (1) a prairie flora; (2) a desert or saline flora; (3) a Rocky Mountain proper flora, temperate, sub-alpine, and alpine."

The Oaks of the United States. (Continuation.) By Dr. Geo. Engelmann. In this paper Dr. Engelmann first makes some corrections and additions to his former paper on this genus, published over a year ago.